

INFORMATION ~~SECRET~~

50X1-HUM

DATE DISTR. 2 December 1948

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

50X1-HUM

DATE OF INFO: 10/10/68

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH
USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

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1. Shale Oil Mines, at Camp Rudiki about 120 km. East of Leningrad
 - a. Two mines about six km. apart exist here, from which a special motor fuel oil, Titeboel, is obtained, used for airplane engines. This oil has the special property of not being affected by very cold weather. It burns well and the shale rock is used locally instead of coal for heating purposes.
 - b. Mine No. 1 is about 120 meters deep, and is connected by a tunnel to Mine No. 2. Near Mine No. 2, large oil tanks, of about 100,000 liters capacity each, have been built. The local roads have been brought into repair.
 - c. Prisoners-of-war worked in gangs of 80 to 120 men on three eight-hour shifts per day. Each shift normally produced 100 to 120 small truck-loads.
 - d. On orders of Marshal Stalin, the mines were given over to the Soviet Youth Organization in mid-November 1946, and the prisoner-of-war labor was withdrawn.

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2. Test Borings at Bobrineks near the upper valley of the River Incul.
Ukrainian SSR

Test borings were carried out here during the war by the Germans. Three derricks were erected, and a small quantity of good quality oil was obtained, near a site which had previously been investigated in 1935-36 by the Soviets with unsatisfactory results. In 1945, one bore produced three rail tank wagon loads in three days. After this, gas escaped, causing an explosion which destroyed the bore. At the beginning of 1947 about 50 test bores had been made. None of these, however, produced large quantities of oil.

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Document No.

NO CHANGE in Class. ☐

☐ DECLASSIFIED

Class. CHANGED TO: TS

DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77 50X1-HUM

Auth: DDA REG. 7/1762

Date: 09 MAY 1978

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3. Natural Gas Pipe Line from Kasimov (sic: Kasimov 54°58'N, 41°04'E) to Moscow

Prisoners-of-war were engaged early in 1947 in laying a pipe line from 2 meters to 2.5 meters below the surface.

Coal

4. Mining at Jesanlovski (sic) Donetz Basin

- a. The center of the Donetz Basin coal industry is at Jesanlovski, about 30 km. southeast of Ivanovka. Surveys for new deposits are constantly being made. A new mine was started in April 1945 about three km. to the north of the town. At a depth of 50 meters coal was found, but it was of such poor quality and so dirty that most of the miners were removed to the older mines. In October 1945, however, new seams were opened up, which contained a high quality coal. About 700 prisoners-of-war and forced labor personnel were brought to work in the mine, which was then put into full production. A new pithead was built and, because of difficulties with ventilation, a new forced air plant was installed. Both these installations came from a dismantled pit in Upper Silesia and were re-erected by Germans from the pit concerned.
- b. Daily coal production in March 1946 amounted to about 60 to 70 wagon-loads. Work is carried on in three shifts. Each prisoner-of-war is expected to work four meters per day. Failure to do this resulted in a cut in food rations.

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